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American Farmer



FARMER,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT
"AGRICOLAS." . . . Virg.

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No. 31

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

EDITED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

TERMS.—The "AMERICAN FARMER" is published every Wednesday at \$2.50 per ann., in advance, or \$3 if not paid within 6 months. 5 copies for one year for \$10. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding 16 lines inserted three times for \$1, and 25 cents for each additional insertion—larger ones in proportion. ~~§~~ Communications and letters to be directed to SAMUEL SANDS, publisher, corner of Baltimore & North sts.

FIVE MINUTES CHAT, on Curing Horses of the Cholic, Hogs of the Quinsy, and Sheep of Dirty Noses.—Dropping in at No. 119, City Hotel, Baltimore, so well kept by our old friend King David, to see one of the first and most constant friends of the American Farmer—Gen. T. E. of Queen Anne's, we found there Col. G., of Talbot County, a gentleman of fine education, with habits of the closest observation in all agricultural matters. Politics being now a stale subject, the conversation quickly turned on agriculture; and in these accidental intercourses with such men, one often learns more that is of practical value, than he will some times gather from the most elaborate essay, or ponderous volume.

In this instance, before we had fairly discussed a glass of genuine Irish whiskey punch, which friend Elder knows so well how to make O. K., we got from our friends aforesaid, some important items of information, to wit: from the first named, practical instruction *how to burn kilns of oyster shells*; and from the latter, *how to cure a horse immediately, when seized with the cholic*.

To burn lime in the simplest and most economical manner, get, if you can, three large logs, say two feet in diameter, and of any length, according to the quantity of shells to be burned. Place these logs on the ground parallel to each other, at the distance of two feet apart.—Thus three logs with their two intervening spaces, each of two feet width, will make a base of ten feet wide—On that foundation, the shells will rise as high as they can well be pitched up. Between the three logs, in the spaces each of two feet width, pack as much dry brush and rubbish wood, as you can, until these more combustible materials rise to the height of the logs. Then throw up shells as long as you can get them to lie one on another. The apex of the heap of shells, will be as high as it is convenient to throw them, until, rolling down, they will fall over the sides of the outside logs—Set fire then to the brush, and the heat radiating upwards, will completely burn the whole mass of shells. As the mass begins at last to sink in the centre, the shells which had rolled down to the outside of the logs, may be thrown up to be more completely burned. No plan, as it strikes us, can be more simple or more easily put in practice. It is said that a kiln made in this way 18 or 20 feet long will burn about 1000 bushels. So much for burning oyster shells; and now

To Cure the Cholic in Horses.—Make and give him a drench composed of a table spoon full of strong mustard, dissolved in a black bottle of water. Having prescribed and described the drench, how is it most conveniently administered? Raise the horse's head high in the air, and give the dose from a junk or black bottle. For

this purpose every farmer should have a bottle at hand, (always kept in one and the same place, and so with many other things) the neck of which, to prevent its breaking in the horse's mouth, should be well seized or wrapped round with twine. If it be uncertain when the horse was taken, as in that case there will be danger of inflammation, on discovery of the disorder, *breathe a vein immediately*. The remedy here described, is said to be immediate and infallible. How apt most farmers are to wait until the case occurs, and life and death hang on the issue of the moment, before they *inquire about the cure*—and how many there are who do not keep on hand the ingredients to fill up the simplest prescription. Be it then remembered from this time forth—a table spoon full of mustard for the worst cholic, and furthermore—keep always at hand a black bottle—strong mustard—sulphur—glauber salts—and phlemes to bleed with. To make the horse swallow, when his head is thus elevated, instead of choking him or squeezing his gullet or windpipe, from which inflammation may supervene, give him a smart slap on the lips, with the open hand.

P. S. Some prudent farmers, keep at hand, with which to give drenches most conveniently, a well shaped cow-horn, with the little end sawed and smoothed off; through that pour down the dose from the bottle.

Good Medicine for Hogs.—When your hogs get sick, you know not of what, give them ears of corn, first dipped in tar, and then rolled in sulphur. 'Tis ten to one but it arrests the disease, and this we gathered in the course of the same familiar fireside chat, from the same gentleman who gave the prescription for the cholic in horses—His remedy for

Sheep with Foul Noses.—Make a small mop, by wrapping a rag about the end of a stick—dip this in tar, taking up as much as will adhere to it—roll this around in salt, and then thrusting it into the sheep's mouth, hold it there until he is forced to withdraw and swallow the tar and salt, and your sheep will soon get good health and clean noses. Try it, and if it succeed, you will say it is worth a saddle of mutton, as good as Mr. Lloyd or Major Mercer, or N. Martin or Gov. Stevens ever sent to market. Now gentle reader, we have taught you, as we have been taught, at one short sitting, how to burn lime, how to cure a horse's cholic, how to cure a hog's quinsy, and how to clean a sheep's nose—and so we wish you good health, and a merry Christmas!

DISEASES OF SHEEP.—We have seen noticed, but have not had the benefit of reading or seeing, a publication under a most respectable name, of what is entitled, we believe, "THE SWINE BREEDER'S ASSISTANT." We could wish that some one, who has knowledge and leisure, would favor the public with a good work, on breeding and rearing Sheep, including their diseases. In proportion to its real importance, as a branch of American Husbandry, none has been more neglected than the study of the various races of sheep, the principles of breeding and fattening them, to the greatest advantage, and their diseases with their appropriate remedies. Most farmers appear to content themselves with getting a flock of a certain

number, and then leave it to itself, content if it supply them with a few lambs in season for their table, and wool enough to knit a few pair of gloves and stockings. Rarely does he inquire into his means of sustaining a larger flock, the profit to be derived from his sheep, if skilfully bred to the extent of his means, and the most economical time and mode of fattening; and as for *their diseases*, on that interesting point, interesting even on the score of common humanity, he scarcely ever bestows a thought. If a sheep gets sick, as indicated by losing its appetite or its wool, it is taken for granted it must die. Prevention and cure are alike neglected or not understood—We happen to know of a young farmer, whose sheep having been observed to be losing their wool, and otherwise to look sickly and drooping, on examination, there appeared a thick scurf or scab-like appearance on the skin. The exudation of oleaginous matter, or yolk, from the skin has thickened, and on being scraped, comes off from the body, bringing the wool with it. On inquiry in the neighborhood, all seemed to be at a loss—Some recommended an external application of a strong decoction of tobacco, while others said that although in summer, such application would kill the animalculæ, which occasions or accompanies this cutaneous disorder, yet, if applied at this season, it would kill the sheep! The same remarks were made as to the use of sulphur external and internal; but none seemed to be practically and entirely familiar with the disorder, and sheep are dying of it, that are worth \$100 a head. A good plain common sense treatise, on the most common diseases of domestic animals, and especially sheep, with a catalogue of medicines and instruments, such as are within the reach of common farmers, would be highly useful and acceptable. We solicit particularly, and as a favor, any information or advice as to the disease above described. Friend Barney, of Port Penn, could probably speak to the point—as well as others.

THE TOBACCO CONVENTION.

The fullness, and as we can testify, the accuracy of the Report of the proceedings of the Convention of Tobacco Planters at Washington, leaves neither ground nor occasion for any remarks of ours. Were we to make any, it would be to express a wish that thousands who had a "great mind to go," but a *leettle* greater mind to stay at home, had been there to witness the spirit that animated the meeting, and to hear the eloquent expsition of the wrongs which have been *so long endured by the tobacco interest*. Not only was the enormity of their grievances exposed, but the appropriate remedies were indicated with great zeal and ability. The meeting itself was respectable and commanding, in numbers, and yet more in weight of character. The great tobacco family, if we may so call it, of the Bowies, was there in great force, and manfully stood up for the right, as it has ever been wont to do. We might add, too, without meaning to be invidious, that here, as in all contests for the honor and the interests of the country, Old Kentuck was in the "*thick of the fight*!" Mr. Jenifer was supported by Mr. Triplett and Mr. Underwood in a manner that did them honor, and if those who were too lazy to be in attendance, could im-

agine what they lost by not being present to witness the flood of light which these gentlemen threw on the whole subject, they would experience some of the mortification which is the just punishment of men who fail to unite in resentment of common injuries. In Mr. Coles and Mr. Garland, the tobacco interests of the Old Dominion, which is one of, if not the most important of its concerns, was ably represented, and even the voice of distant Missouri made itself heard, while other States, nearer the scene of this association for a common and a great object, when called upon, answered—*non est*. Notwithstanding however the indifference manifested by the non-attendance of too many of the appointed Delegates, and which we hold it to be our duty to reprehend, the convention on the whole, was in all respects auspicious, giving promise of *perseverance*, and with that, of *final success*! There is an evident spread and increase of knowledge of the odious burdens imposed by foreign governments, on the product of the Planter's industry, and when men indicate a clear and distinct knowledge and sense of injury, they have already gone half way towards redress! If any thing be wanting to make every grower of tobacco sensible of the impositions and injustice to which he has been so long submitting—of the value of his productions as an item of national wealth—of the power of his class in numbers and productive capacity—in a word of his wrongs and of his strength for resistance, with the mode thereof, when he chooses to exert it—if any thing be wanting to make a knowledge of all these common to every individual interested in the growth of tobacco, it is only that the reports and the arguments made in the Convention should be placed in the hands of every planter in the union—and to that end *efficient measures should be taken*, and this is all we have now to say on the subject—The full report of the proceedings, we wish we could add, of the able speeches, will be found in the columns of the American Farmer, having been, as we were glad to see, already much more widely spread though that “model” journal, the National Intelligencer—a paper of which from its establishment to the present day, it might more and more have been said, *Nihil quod teligit, non ornavit*.

AGRICULTURAL PAPERS.

For what, that is useful, have the last eighteen years been more distinguished, than for the establishment and wide circulation of *agricultural periodicals*? It was about that time that the old “American Farmer” was thrown upon the public notice, without a patron, it being problematical how far encouragement would be found, for a journal devoted entirely to the homely but substantial concerns of agriculture. At first, there were but five hundred copies stricken off, and these were sent for inspection, to such friends of the Editor, as, in his own fondness for the subject, he had ascertained to be prone to experiment and inquiry in matters of practical husbandry. The success of the experiment on the public taste was not long in doubt. It was very soon made apparent, that the materials existed, waiting only the spark to kindle them; the flame spread with rapidity, and the enterprise was hailed with a lively and general enthusiasm that reflected credit on the tillers of the soil; putting to flight, at once, the scandalous impression, that the pursuit of agriculture is unfriendly to intellectual exercise; that it smothers the fire of curiosity, and breaks the spring of that ambition which animates all other callings and classes to push forward their peculiar pursuits to the highest possible degree of improvement and perfection that industry and science can accomplish.

Let the reader who would judge of the readiness with which the most distinguished men of the country, answered to the invocation of the Editor, to mingle in the discussions on all the great branches of practical farming, and of the popularity, the dignity and the interest which their names and their essays conferred on the pursuit of

agriculture, as an intellectual business of the highest respectability, as regards its intrinsic usefulness, and its susceptibility of improvement; let such inquirers but look at the early volumes of the old “American Farmer,” and it may be without hesitation admitted, that never was a hitherto neglected cause more promptly espoused, or more ably vindicated.—Sages and soldiers of the revolution evinced by the relation of their own experiments, and their anxious desire for more light, that of all subjects of human inquiry, none merited so high a rank in public esteem, as that employment of human industry which furnishes all the materials for the operations of mechanical ingenuity, all the materials of manufactures, and all the elements of commerce—that most meliorating pursuit, which demagogues, in their ignorance, or with sinister designs, would deride and stigmatise, but which all enlightened patriots regard as the high road to civilization, the broad spreader of all the great improvements in science and the arts—as well as the parent of toleration and of all the sweetest amenities of this life.—No sooner did the names of Jefferson, and Madison, and Pickering, and Armstrong adorn the pages of the Farmer, than men of fortune, seeking safe investment, and honourable occupation for their sons, *established them in the country*,—agricultural associations were formed in the Southern States, and the most opulent as well as the most learned eagerly contended for trophies offered to industry and skill.—The most renowned military commanders caught the contagion.—The veteran Chauncey, in virtue of his zeal and his liberal contributions in every form became president of an Agricultural Society, and was proud to take the premium for the *second best sow*! At the time that paper was thus established by Mr. Skinner, without correspondents, library, or subscriber, the Hampton and the Hillen were almost the only butter prints known in the Baltimore market—what a change in that particular!—At the Cattle Shows and the offer of premiums, which soon followed the establishment of an organ for the use of the farmers, the most enlightened and the most wealthy were seen to enter the lists for the prize with as much ambition to win it, as the proudest knights in the ages of Chivalry contended for the smiles and the rewards of beauty and of love. This experiment to concentrate in one especial journal, the scattered results of agricultural experience, has been attended with the most beneficial results, giving vastly increased value to agricultural capital, and greater profit to agricultural labour; but the good which was done by the Pioneer has been greatly augmented by the resulting benefits of innumerable successors which have followed and excelled it.—To state the number of *impressions* of all agricultural papers which are now regularly issued in the U. S. would be but to risk a conjecture, but to give that number at *sixty thousand*, would probably not be over the mark, and if Congress would authorize their transmission, or the correspondence of their editors free of postage, as much good would perhaps be achieved, as by the franking power which they themselves enjoy.—Yet we do not endorse this proposition of Mr. Garnett's, accustomed as we are to view all his propositions, and this among the rest, as purely patriotic; for we doubt whether the privilege could be so guarded and defined as to avoid the grossest abuses. But the suggestion is worthy of distinct and friendly consideration, and such we propose to bestow upon it in our humble way.

The reader who is accustomed to the perusal of only one or two favorite agricultural papers, can have no idea of the number which have sprung into existence within a few years; a proof in itself of the rapidity with which a taste for such reading has spread in the country; the desire increasing instead of being satiated by what it feeds upon.—Almost every State has now its agricultural organ, and in some there are several.—One of the latest which has fallen under our observation (and the first number we have seen of it) is the *WESTER FARMER & GARDENER*,

though the number before us is of the second Vol. No. 2. The one before us is embellished with a portraiture of Mr. Mapard's improved short horn bull, Prince Frederick, drawn in good and natural form, except that the tail is a little *too fine*, and, for a young animal, the *twist* is too long—Prince Frederick is said to be, (what we cannot so well comprehend,) “a full and pure cross of the importation of Durhams in 1817, and of the improved short horn!”—Now what were the “Durhams,” themselves—importation of 1817, but “improved short horns?” How then can it be called a full cross? The proper designation for all of this breed of cattle, is, in fact, simply, when they are genuine, “the improved short horn.” The Holderness cattle which were the base or foundation of the breed and comparatively short horns, with coarse bone and large frame, giving a large quantity of thin milk, and on this breed improvements were made by expedients with which the reader is familiar, creating what is now so much valued in England, and, so much admired every where for its symmetry—its early maturity and its beautiful skin, the *Improved Short Horn*. The Western Farmer & Gardener is handsomely printed—conducted with zeal and intelligence, and the number before us is ornamented with another portraiture—that of FANNY, a Berkshire sow, as well as the bull, engraved by Mr. Charles Foster.—In these specimens of his talents as an artist, we are glad to perceive, that, unlike the works of some others, nature has been followed, not forced.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS—How much surer test are these of the condition of a country, than is the success or defeat of any particular political party—True, the value of a nation's products may be, and are constantly affected, by the policy of its government, and the state of its currency; and never perhaps did any people endure more vexation and losses, or a greater diminution of the value of the products of their industry, than the people of the United States have done, since the removal of the deposits from the Bank of the United States, and the destruction of that institution. When we see that the existence of a certain establishment, is always attended by certain facilities, and that these facilities always disappear when such establishment ceases to exist; it requires no magician to infer the connection of cause and effect. Whatever may be the political evils, real or imaginary, of a Bank, established by the Representatives of all the States, every one knows that in the facilities it afforded for the transmission of monies, from one extreme of the Union to the other, no class of people was more benefitted than the agricultural—A man might sell his wheat, his pork, or his tobacco, and transmit the proceeds wherever he might desire to place them, without loss. With that National Regulator to keep local Banks in check, whatever may be said in the way of political speculation as to its power and tendencies, every one of the least understanding, saw and felt that in the time of its existence, *money was money*—that a note in his pocket or his desk, could at any time be turned into silver—The \$5 note received by an Editor, from the furthest extreme of the Union, would command for him the hard money, if he wanted it, by walking across the street to the Franklin or any other good Bank. That all these advantages would be forfeited, and the present confusion and derangement of exchanges and vicious currency would assuredly grow out of the destruction of the National Bank, and the multiplication of other banks which would spring up from its stump, was fully and most specifically predicted by all those who resisted the policy which ended in its overthrow.—We mean only to state facts, without contemplating any party effects, or meaning to be drawn into any party discussion. What we desire is to see a state of things again under which the Farmer and Plant-

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er, after toiling through the season, and sending the products of his year's labor to market, may count with certainty on getting the fair value of his commodity, and that what he does get shall be *money*, and that the policy of the government shall have by some means so regulated the currency and made it *uniform*, that if he wishes to transmit the proceeds of his sales from one state to another, he may be able to do it, without any loss exceeding at all events the expense of sending specie; which at this time would be about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. freight, and $\frac{1}{2}$ insurance on specie from Baltimore to New Orleans. On this vital matter the agriculturist is most deeply interested—Never, while things remain as they are, can he know the real value of any property he has, or get the intrinsic worth of any fruit of his industry; and all we mean to say is that these facilities have always been enjoyed under one policy of the government and the prevalence of certain councils; and have as certainly been forfeited and lost under the opposite of these.

There is now a promise of a renewal of specie payments—Heaven grant that it may be fulfilled and *maintained*; but we have our fears! Few have less to do with Banks than we, and if we wish not to increase our intercourse or acquaintance with them or their affairs, we are quite sure they would desire to have as little to do with us. We profess much ignorance both of their principles and their practice; but it happens that we have ever seen them and a Bank of the United States like a cat and mice—When Grimalkin is abroad, the mice come out but seldom, look about with great caution, and in all their movements indicate the utmost vigilance and circumspection; but

"When the cat's away,
"How the mice do play!"

losing all self-command, and cutting all sorts of antics, and multiplying beyond measure, devouring the substance of the people!—So has it ever been with Banks, and whether now, under legislative menaces of annihilation, or under circumstances really favorable to resumption, they may once more undertake to redeem their promises in specie, yet do we apprehend that the *presence of the Tom Cat*, as in all times past, will again be necessary to restrain them within due bounds as to *numbers and conduct*.

Another, and with us we confess a very potent reason to apprehend that resumption will be premature, is the fact, and we only speak of it as a fact, that he who yet controls the money power, and directs the policy of the government, would rejoice to see another suspension, as naturally as the most religious prophet might be expected to rejoice, for the sake of his reputation, in the fulfilment of his predictions, whether of good or evil. That he should do so is as natural as self-love itself. And yet another reason for our fears, we are not ashamed to confess it is, that another suspension is foretold, as the last was, by one of our own estimable citizens, for whose talents and judgment in such matters, we have entertained an habitual respect and confidence *under all circumstances*.

Nothing is more common or easier than to deride a man for being so *raw*, as to confess to pinning his faith on another man's sleeve. This derision however, be it remembered, may come from fools who have not sense enough to form any opinion of their own, nor honesty enough to acknowledge it, when they borrow that of others. The days have been when the opinions of the gentleman we refer to, were the oracles of some of our most opulent and self-sufficient nabobs, but—*then he had a full purse, a big heart, and an open hand!* Overtaken by storms that traversed and ravaged the commercial world, and, it may be, led away in some measure by the blandishing smiles of unchecked prosperity, and yet more certainly by a natural and noble generosity of disposition, to lend a helping hand to indigent or enterprising merit, he was himself suddenly prostrated as the locusts, oak of the forest is uprooted by a

whirlwind; and singular indeed has been his fate, if he has not realized the fable of the *Hare and many friends!* In the eyes of fools and sycophants, adversity, when it stripped him of his means to fill their bellies and their coffers; to give dinners and discounts, stripped him also of all his sagacity, of all his knowledge of banking, of all the great financial abilities which characterized him from the very dawn of manhood. For ourselves we confess to the weakness, in cases beyond our knowledge, and habits of investigation, such as the practice and mysteries of Banking, to defer with the highest respect to the opinion of such a man as DENNIS A. SMITH—and that opinion we understand to be adverse to a resumption of specie payments at this time, and under existing circumstances, as being premature.

But in taking our pen, our purpose was merely to write a caption to the following view of our exports and imports with the accompanying comments from the UNITED STATES GAZETTE, which, like our own old Baltimore American is conducted, in our poor esteem, with singular dignity, scholarship and variety of intelligence.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The recent Report of the Secretary of the Treasury discloses some curious facts relative to our imports and exports. The difference in favor of the latter is unprecedented, and, we presume, far greater than any one anticipated, and certainly is cause of congratulation, provided that this great difference does not arise from our produce bringing much less abroad than its value at home; and this, we know, was not the fact during the past year.

The exports of domestic produce from the 30th of September, 1839, to the 30th of September, 1840, were

Foreign	do	do	\$113,762,607
			17,809,343

Total exports,

\$131,571,950

Being, more than the previous year, \$10,513,534, and of domestic produce \$6,845,957 more than the previous year, when prices were much higher.

The imports during the same period were \$104,805,891, showing a difference in favor of the exports of \$26,766,059, being greater by 20 millions of dollars than ever before existed, and \$57,286,241, less than last year. The imports and exports for the six past years may not be uninteresting:

	Exports.	Imports.	Difference in favor of imp'ts
1834	\$104,336,973	\$126,521,332	\$22,954,369
1835	121,693,577	149,895,742	25,202,165
1836	128,663,040	189,980,035	61,316,995
1837	117,419,376	140,989,217	23,569,841
1838	108,486,626	113,717,404	5,231,798
1839	118,359,004	157,609,560	39,250,556

By the above, it will be seen that the difference during the six preceding years was always in favor of the imports, and in two instances to a very great extent, to wit: in the year 1836 and 1839, both of which periods produced a suspension of specie payments. Now, we are very well aware that unless the imports of a nation exceed the exports, that she is not pursuing a profitable commerce, provided they are not excessive, which will at once be perceived by the exchanges keeping for a considerable period above specie remittances, as was the case in 1837 and 1839. For we must remember that the value of our exports is generally fairly declared, being the cost of the articles at the place of shipment, and no cause of false value being necessary, especially in domestic articles, whose prices are well known in the market; whilst on imported articles, especially free goods, the invoices do not show a fair value. We have also to add to our exports the freight earned, which is no small item, amounting, we should think, to some eighteen or twenty millions. We say nothing about profits, though it is well known that foreign consignments for the past year have paid nothing, especially dry goods, which from the heaviest item of our imports. It may be asked how the country sustained so heavy a difference between the imports and exports during the two years previous to the first suspension of specie payments? This difficulty is as at once solved when we remember the large amount of American stocks sold on the other side of the Atlantic. The query may also be put to us, why is it that in the face of so large

a difference in favor of the exports for the past fiscal year, we do not see exchange at a very low point, or a heavy influx of specie? This is again solved by looking at the difference in favor of the imports for the year previous, it being in fact no less than \$39,250,556, so that we have been paying off our debts; and as the difference between the imports and exports for the two past years is only \$13,391,957 in favor of the former, and the freights during those years must have amounted to fully thirty millions of dollars, it is fair to presume that we are now about at a balanced account; for although this shows near seventeen millions in our favor, we must not forget that the interest on our debts due abroad would be nearly if not fully equal to that sum for the same period. The above statistics we think are worthy of notice, and have a considerable bearing in favor of a successful resumption of specie payments.

PORTABLE PIT SLITTING MILL.—We published some time since extracts from two most respectable papers, one in Philadelphia and the other in New York, respecting this machine, and requested Col. Hamilton to give us some further particulars regarding it, which, as we learned by a gentleman from the South, who visited the inventor, he promised to do—but we have not since heard from him.—If the machine will perform as represented, it will be a valuable acquisition, particularly to the West and South West, and a great demand will be made for it—if not, the sooner the public are made acquainted with the fact, the better.—We have had enquiries upon the subject which we hoped to have been able to answer before now; and our attention has been drawn to the subject at this time by seeing the two extracts above referred to paraded as a standing advertisement in some of the newspapers. It is desirable before heavy sums are expended for such costly machinery, that the public should be satisfied of the fact, of its freedom from the suspicion of being one of those deceptions which are so continually played off on a too credulous people.—We hope Col. Hamilton will have his machine tested in the presence of some of the scientific men in New York, and if they, under their proper signatures, shall give satisfactory assurances of its capacity to perform as represented, the public, as well as himself, will be an immense gainer thereby.—A word to the wise is sufficient.

Quixxy—An eminent machinist of this city was deputised by a gentleman here to examine the machine alluded to, and we have understood reported unfavorably thereon—We wish to learn the particulars of his report, in order to answer the queries put to us by friends at a distance. Will the respected gentleman who caused the examination to be made with a view to the purchase of the right for this state, give us some particulars relative thereto?

THE N. YORK "ALBION."—A new volume of this celebrated and highly valuable work is now about commencing, and the enterprising publishers announce their intention of presenting to their patrons during the ensuing year, two plates, the subjects being portraits of Washington and the Duke of Wellington.—And we would take the occasion to remark, that the Albion is one of the ablest conducted journals published in the United States.—Its selections are of the highest literary character, and for readers of every variety of taste—and although peculiarly suitable for natives of Europe, but more particularly those of Great Britain and her dependencies,—containing a body of information relative to European subjects, which cannot be obtained through any other periodical in America,—yet its ample pages give room for a vast amount of intellectual reading which should make it a desirable medium to the man of taste and science—particularly those whose situation at a distance from our seaports precludes them for a length of time from obtaining the new publications of a high order which from time to time issue from the British and American press—copious selections from which, and in many instances entire works—such has "Charles O'Malley, or the Irish Dragoon," a most thrilling description of events connected with the Peninsula wars of Europe,—"Old Curiosity Shop, by

Box, and others of a similar stamp, the numbers of which are published as soon as received by the steamers from Europe.—We would recommend the *"Albion"* most cordially to those desiring such a publication.—It is printed in a form suitable for binding, and is worthy the patronage of the literary portion of our country.

WOBURN AND BEDFORD HOGS.—*Inquiry.*—Mr. Editor, Will some of your correspondents tell us the difference between the *Woburn* and the *Bedford* hog? I might rather perhaps ask if they be not identically the same. In travelling from Liverpool to London, you come to and pass through the beautiful village of *Woburn*, in the centre of the Duke of Bedford's estate, in Bedfordshire, and in sight, on an eminence, is the castle of the Duke of Bedford, called *Woburn Palace*.—His eldest son, is, by courtesy, the Marquis of *Woburn*. It is probable these hogs are the same, bearing only two names used indifferently, as the *Bakewell* sheep and cattle are called the *Bakewell*, the *Dishley* and the *Leicester*—*Bakewell* being the name of the breeder—*Dishley* the name of his place, and that being in Leicestershire.

INQUIRER.

CALVES RUNNING WITH COWS.—A writer in the Farmers' Cabinet says:—“My experience extends to many hundred cases, for upon the hills of Scotland it is the universal practice to permit the calves to remain with their dams during the summer, but such are never known or expected to make superior cows for the dairy, and for this reason.

“Depend upon it, to make a deep milker the bag must be periodically distended, and those who suppose that to allow the calves to remain with their dams through the summer would be to the injury of the cows, have not come to that conclusion without ‘reason or evidence.’ Besides, does not the writer in a measure admit the possibility of the case, when he thinks it possible that the cows, under such treatment, might grow too fat?—as they assuredly will—it is not often that cows, when kept to the pail, are troubled with this inconvenience.”

LOTHIAN.

CONVENTION OF TOBACCO PLANTERS.

Washington, Tuesday, December 15.—Pursuant to public notice, a Convention of the Tobacco Planters of the United States assembled this day in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen in this city.

A large number of Delegates appeared from the several tobacco-growing States.

At fifteen minutes past 12 the Convention was called to order by the Hon. DANIEL JENIFER, of Maryland; on whose motion

Governor SPRIGG, of Maryland, President of the Convention held in this city in the month of May last, was unanimously elected President, and took the chair accordingly.

Mr. JENIFER then nominated as Vice President a gentleman who, he said, came from a distant State, and who had taken great interest in the matters touching which the Convention had assembled—AMBROSE G. GORDON of Kentucky.

The nomination was seconded by the Hon. PHILIP TRIPLETT, of Kentucky, and was unanimously agreed to.

And, on motion of Mr. TRIPLETT, JOHN S. SKINNER, Esq. of Baltimore city, and JOHN MERCER, Esq. of Anne Arundel county, Md. were appointed Secretaries to the Convention.

On the suggestion of the Hon. WALTER COLES, of Virginia, an additional Vice President was ordered to be appointed.

And, on motion of the same gentleman, ROBERT W. BOWIE, Esq. of Maryland, was unanimously elected to that office.

The Hon. WM. D. MERRICK, of Maryland, one of the delegates of the Convention, was, on his own motion, excused from further attendance this day, by reason of important duties requiring his presence in the Senate Chamber.

The Convention was then addressed at great length by the Hon. DANIEL JENIFER, in a review of the policy pursued for many years past by our own and foreign Governments with reference to the tobacco planting interests, and in a general inquiry into the measures which the Convention might be called upon to adopt, and into the purposes for which it had been convened.

Mr. J. concluded by offering the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the President to consider and recommend such measures as may be deemed most expedient to be adopted by this Convention.

The Convention was also addressed by the Hon. WALTER COLES, of Virginia, and THOMAS F. BOWIE, Esq. of Maryland.

After which, the resolution was unanimously agreed to.

And, on motion of the Hon. JOSEPH R. UNDERWOOD, of Kentucky, the committee was ordered to consist of eleven members; but on the suggestion of T. F. BOWIE, Esq., the number was subsequently increased to thirteen.

The following gentlemen were appointed members of the committee: Hon. DANIEL JENIFER of Maryland, Hon. PHILIP TRIPLETT, Hon. WALTER COLES, Hon. JOHN MILLER, JOHN MERCER, Esq., THOS. F. BOWIE, Esq. Hon. JOSEPH R. UNDERWOOD, ROBERT GHISLIN, Esq., GEO. H. STEWART, Esq., THOS. SOMERVILLE Esq. Hon. W. L. GOGGIN, I. D. FREEMAN, Esq., and J. F. SHAW, Esq.

On motion of ROBERT W. BOWIE, Esq. the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into and report to this convention to-morrow the amount necessary to defray the expenses of this Convention, and the means of providing said amount, as well as to defray any arrearages of expenses incurred by the last Convention.

The committee was ordered to consist of three members; and J. S. SKINNER, ROBERT BOWIE, and GEO. C. WASHINGTON, Esquires, were appointed the members thereof.

On motion of Mr. JENIFER, it was then

Resolved, That when the Convention adjourn it adjourn to meet to-morrow morning, (Wednesday,) at 10 o'clock.

And then on motion of Mr. TRIPLETT, the Convention adjourned.

Wednesday, December 16—The Convention was called to order at 11 o'clock.

The Hon. JAMES GARLAND appeared and took his seat as a Delegate from the State of Virginia.

J. S. SKINNER, Esq., from the committee appointed yesterday to inquire into and report the amount necessary to “defray the expenses of the present Convention, and the means of providing said amount, as well as to defray any arrearages of expense incurred by the last Convention,” made a report, which concluded with a resolution providing that each member pay into the hands of a Treasurer to be appointed the sum of \$5, to be applied to the purposes above stated.

The report having been accepted, the resolution was adopted, and GEO. C. WASHINGTON, Esq. of Maryland, was elected Treasurer.

Hon. DANIEL JENIFER, from the committee of thirteen members appointed yesterday “to consider and recommend such measures as may be deemed most expedient to be adopted by this Convention,” made the following Report:

Mr. JENIFER, from the committee appointed by the President to consider and recommend such measures as may be most expedient to be adopted to accomplish the objects of this Convention, reported that the limited time allowed them has compelled the committee to confine their report to a general review of the subject.

That since the adjournment of the Tobacco Convention which met in this city on the 1st of May last, there has been no change in the burdens and restrictions imposed upon the tobacco trade of the United States by the nations of Europe, except in some unimportant matters by one or two kingdoms; and the facts stated by the committee in their report to that Convention are now referred to, and by us reasserted, and their arguments and suggestions adopted. Since the publication of the documents by Congress at their last session, no correspondence has been received at the Department of State on this subject, except a few unimportant communications from Sardinia and Belgium. No change has taken place with foreign Governments in regard to this staple; and from what has already transpired, we have no hopes of a favorable action on their part until the Congress of the United States shall adopt measures commensurate with the object.

Great Britain still continues her excessive duty of seventy-two dollars and seventy-five cents per hundred pounds, or eight hundred per cent, on the prime cost of this article of our produce, while we continue to receive the product of the labor of her citizens at an average duty of twelve and a half per cent.

France yet continues her still more odious monopoly

or *regie*, retaining in the hands of her King, or those to whom he sells the privilege, the sole right to import, manufacture, and sell American tobacco in that kingdom, by which the quantity of American tobacco consumed in France has been reduced to six or seven thousand hogsheads per annum, from which she derives a revenue of ten millions of dollars.

Russia, Spain, Portugal, and some of the minor Powers of Europe adhere to their various monopolies under different names, but all tending to the manifest oppression of this our staple. And the Germanic Powers included in the *zoll varen* or commercial union of Germany have not reduced any portion of their transit duties or abated in the slightest degree their commercial system, in which tobacco is the article most heavily taxed, as it is indeed in every nation in Europe, except Holland and Belgium. They have met us in that spirit of equality and justice which should ever exist between nations having friendly commercial relations; who have a right to insist upon and never should be satisfied without a free exchange of commerce on equal and reciprocal footing.

Treaties with several of the European Governments expire in a few years, and a just regard to the planting interest requires that they should not be renewed unless the odious burdens and restrictions imposed upon the staple of tobacco be modified.

The treaty with the Hanseatic Towns of Lubec, Bremen, and Hamburg expired by limitation in December, 1839, but continued in force until twelve months' notice shall have been given of the intention to terminate it, and a fair opportunity now presents itself to our Government to do us justice with these Powers.

The American Ministers at the Court of Great Britain have for many years urged, with great ability, on that Government, the propriety of diminishing the duty on tobacco as a matter of justice to the United States on general principles of policy and free trade between two friendly nations; and have shown by arguments which we think it would be difficult to answer, that, even as a measure of revenue, these excessive duties on this article, to a great extent, defeat their own object. But arguments have proved unavailing, and Great Britain continues her duty of 72½ cents per pound on this product of our labor.

With equal ability our Ministers to France, commencing with Mr. Jefferson, in 1783, and continued down to the present time by Gen. Cass, have remonstrated against the French system of monopoly as injurious to the American tobacco growing interest, and unjust by its departure from that reciprocity and equality which the French nation had insisted upon with some sternness, in their communications with our Minister in 1785, in all their commercial intercourse with the United States. Their remonstrances have met no other response than an act of the French Chambers extending the law creating the monopoly of American tobacco to the year 1852.

By negotiation, therefore, nothing can be expected from her. The last ray of hope from that source has expired, and the American Tobacco Planters must look to that tribunal which can alone afford them relief for the evils they endure—to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, we their constituents must appeal for a redress of the grievances herein set forth. And we rejoice that this appeal has been most ably seconded from other sources in various States in the Union.

Amongst our agents abroad communications from Mr. DODGE and Mr. MILES have been repeatedly received by our Government, which evince great zeal and labor in the different spheres in which they have acted.

We have seen with pleasure a resolution introduced into the Senate of Georgia to instruct their Senators and request their Representatives to use their best efforts to have a law passed by Congress to tax all French wines, silks, and brandies in proportion to the duty which they lay upon our tobacco in their port. The Governor of Virginia has called the attention of the Legislature of that State to the subject in his message to them at their present session, and submitted whether it is not expedient, through their representation in Congress, to enforce the just claims of their tobacco planters to a reduction of the enormous duties imposed on tobacco by most European Governments. And as early as January 1837, the Legislature of Maryland unanimously passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives of this State in the Congress of the United States be requested to take under their especial care this highly important and much neglected interest, and that they be particularly re-

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quested to oppose all and every adjustment of the present tariff without obtaining for the tobacco interest a fair and equal participation in the benefits to be derived from such adjustment."

In conclusion, your committee recommend to the Convention the adoption of the following resolutions:

1st. *Resolved*, That the only effectual remedy for the evils the tobacco interest labors under from the high duties imposed by Great Britain and the monopolies of France and other nations of Europe, is to be found in the action of Congress, by countervailing duties: and that the Convention relies on the wisdom of Congress in discriminating between those Governments which have and those which have not manifested a disposition to abandon or modify their present oppressive duties and restrictions imposed on tobacco from the United States.

2d. *Resolved*, That it be recommended to the Government of the United States that the treaties now in existence with foreign countries which contain no stipulations for reciprocity in duties on their respective products be not renewed.

3d. *Resolved*, That the Governors of the several States of this Union engaged in the cultivation of tobacco be earnestly requested to call the attention of the several Legislatures of their respective States to the subject of the American tobacco trade with foreign nations.

4th. *Resolved*, That a copy of the proceedings of this Convention be laid before the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, and that the Senators and Representatives from tobacco-growing States be earnestly requested to take such speedy and efficient means as in their judgment may be best calculated to accomplish the object contemplated by this Convention.

The Report and accompanying resolutions having been read—

The Convention was addressed at great length by Hon. PHILIP TRIPPLETT and Hon. JOSEPH R. UNDERWOOD, of Kentucky; GEO. STEWART, Esq., of Baltimore; Hon. JAS. GARLAND, of Virginia; WALTER BOWIE, Esq. and Hon. DANIEL JENIFER, of Maryland; Hon. WALTER COLES, of Virginia; Hon. WM. D. MERRICK, of Maryland; Hon. JOHN JAMESON, of Missouri; and THOS. F. BOWIE, Esq., of Maryland.

After which, the Report and resolutions were adopted: On motion of Hon. D. JENIFER, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the Mayor and City Council of Washington for the use of their Hall for the accommodation of the members of this Convention.

And, on motion of the same gentleman, it was also unanimously

Resolved, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to convene this Convention at any time he may deem the interest of the planters may require it.

On motion of ROBERT BOWIE, Esq. it was

Resolved, That the Treasurer be requested to call upon the absentees for their contribution to defray the expenses of this Convention.

Whereupon the Convention adjourned *sine die*.
HENRY G. WHEELER,
Reporter to the Convention.

USEFUL RECIPE.

I send you below, Messrs Editors, a recipe for making a composition which will render wood entirely incombustible. It is very simply prepared, and quite easy of application, being used the same as paint, with an ordinary brush. A good coat of it applied to the floor underneath stoves would be an excellent precaution.

Take a quantity of water, proportioned to the surface of wood you may wish to cover and add to it as much potash as can be dissolved therein. When the water will dissolve no more potash, stir into the solution, 1st, a quantity of flour paste of the consistency of common painters' size; 2nd, a sufficient quantity of pure clay to render it of the consistency of cream.

When the clay is well mixed apply the preparation as before directed to the wood; it will secure it from the action of both fire and rain. In a most violent fire, wood thus saturated may be carbonated, but will never blaze.

If desirable, most agreeable color can be given to the preparation by adding a small quantity of red or yellow ochre.

It might also be useful for you to mention in your paper, especially at this season of high winds, that a handful or two of sulphur thrown on the fire when a chimney is burning out, will almost instantaneously extinguish the flames.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

ADDRESS Of JAMES M. GARNETT, to the Agricultural Society of Fredericksburg, Va., November 30th, 1840.

(Concluded.)

Another of my experiments which I deem worth stating, was with a mixture of clover-orchard grass, and timothy seed, sown and rolled immediately after wheat, which was put in about the middle of October, 1839, with the large two horse harrow. The ground was an old clover lot, that had been well ploughed about a month before. But a small portion of the clover seed was clean, the rest having been cut when ripe, was thrown into small cocks, and suffered to remain on the ground, until just before it was sown. It was then trodden out, and after the stems were taken out, was immediately committed to the earth. The unclean seed came up much better than the clean, but did not show well, until the spring, when it soon appeared to have taken perfectly. After the wheat was taken off, it attained by mid-summer, an average height of nearly three feet. The timothy and orchard grass seed, both failed, probably from being defective. This experiment, which I have known to be successfully tried on several other farms in the middle States, justifies the conclusion, that to clean clover seed is a needless trouble and expense, and that, in our climate, unclean seed sown upon wheat in October, will very rarely, if ever, fail to come up well, whereas, clean seed, sown as usual, on wheat in the spring, without harrowing, will almost certainly perish. With me, it has done so, I think, at least five times out of six. Another great advantage in fall sowing is, that you may cut your clover, at least seven or eight months sooner, than if you sow in the spring.

My experiment with ruta baga was made by sowing the seed on the same ground which produced them last year. It was first well manured from the horse stables and cow yard. I was induced to make this trial by having heard from several persons of unquestionable veracity, that they had known many old planters successfully to pursue this practice with the common varieties of turnip for a number of years in succession. The reason they assigned was, that this method always secured the turnips from the fly, and without any diminution of the crop, if the ground was manured each time of sowing. Whether this be true or not, certain it is, that no fly has molested my present crop of ruta baga, and that it promises to be quite as good as that of the last year, making due allowance for the excessive drought, during a part of the two last months. If the old planters referred to, were right in their opinions, as to the effects of their practice, it forms another striking exception to the alledged necessity of the constant rotation of crops, (beneficial as I admit it to be generally,) in preserving the productivity of our lands, whilst this practice goes far towards disproving the correctness of the opinion maintained by the celebrated Botanist, M. Candolle, and a few others, that every plant when ripe, deposits in the earth, some substance which is poisonous to plants of the same kind. True it is, that lands are said to "get sick" of the same crop, (clover, for instance,) often repeated, although I have known this repetition to be made of several different crops, for many, many years together, without any apparent injury whatever. But surely, even if we admit the sickness to the fullest extent, we may easily account for it, without the agency of poison—simply by supposing that the diminution of the crop arises solely from the lessening of its appropriate food, and must necessarily continue until that food is restored in proper quantity, by the application of some of those fertilizing substances which contain it. To look farther than this for an explanation of so common an occurrence as the impoverishment of our lands, seems to me to be taking a very needless flight into the boundless regions of fanciful theory and visionary speculation—a practice, by the way, which has excited strong prejudices among the illiterate, against agricultural works in general, than all other things put together.

Before I conclude the subject of experiments, I will here call your attention to one which I stated two or three years ago. It was made with guinea-grass which I neglected after two trials, from a belief that it could not be here acclimated. In this I find myself mistaken, for a small spot which was not destroyed, has increased so much as to become a thick mat of grass that reached this year, a height of at least five feet, in land by no means rich, and ripened its seed. I can now certainly say of it, that you may cut it four, and in good seasons five times,

that in good land, each cutting will be about three feet high, and that it stands drought better than any other grass I have ever tried. It is best propagated by the roots, which should be cut into pieces two or three inches long, and planted about three inches deep, in rows fifteen inches by eight or nine apart. The ground requires cultivation the first year. I cannot say to what kind of soil it is best adapted, having tried it only in high land, the soil of which is rather light.

My last experiment I have felt some scruples in mentioning, lest I should excite in my hearers, the same very annoying reminiscences which the bare wood—*Multicaulis*, never fails to awaken in my own mind. But the statement of unsuccessful trials is often as useful to us, as of those which succeed best; and this fact encourages me to proceed.—Know then, my good friends, that having been among the afflicted with the *Multicaulis* humbug, I naturally sought to alleviate my sufferings by striving to make some use of those far-famed and treasure-bearing bushes, which, when the golden harvest time came, that was to fill all our coffers to overflowing, I could neither sell, at any price whatever, nor even give away. The periodicals that had been the chief spreaders of the epidemic, set to work, immediately after it had seized almost every body, to cheer our drooping spirits, by proving, "*as clear as mud*," (if I may be pardoned for using a vulgarity,) that to retrieve all our losses, we need do nothing more, than forthwith to commence raising silk worms. To this, therefore, very many of us hastened, as to a last hope; and among the rest of the valetudinarians—your humble servant. One of my daughters persuaded me to the undertaking, and at it we went—certainly with the honest purpose of doing our best.—We bought three ounces of eggs of two or three of the best varieties of the worms, which cost \$17.50 cents. They hatched at the usual time; began to spin without any night feeding after 9 o'clock, quite as soon as any which the papers reported to have been nursed night and day; but were watched and fed with unremitting attention, from day-light until bed time, so long as their precious health required particular care; Indeed I never saw more bestowed—even upon the infant children of a family. The produce of these three ounces of eggs was only thirteen bushels of cocoons, for which I have found no market at all, any where near me, although I have been told that I may possibly get three and a half or four dollars, if I will be at the trouble and expense of sending them, at my own risk, as far as Baltimore or Philadelphia. Now, supposing I could sell at the highest price, which is not probable, as our cocoons are only of medium quality, the balance, after deducting the first cost, would be \$34.50. This pittance would be the whole earnings of my daughter, and at least six other persons—constantly employed, for seven or eight weeks in this hopeful business of nursing silk worms, and taking care of their cocoons. The least profitable of all the employments they could have pursued, would have brought them in more money. But then they would have lost the brilliant chance of taking rank among the disinterested and patriotic encouragers of "the silk-culture in the United States," who have been so outrageously puffed from one end of the Union to the other; although in fact, like all other originators of new schemes to succeed in the old business of making money, patriotism had no more to do with their motives, than had any other honest project solely for the promotion of their own individual interests. A due regard to this is always laudable in every body, and as such, well deserves to be commended; but when we go so far as to ascribe it to love of country, as has been done, most profusely, in this *Multicaulis* and silk worm business—I must, for one, protest against any such gross abuse of language.

I hope you will not attribute any thing I have said on this subject to a wish to discourage farther attempts to raise silk in Virginia, for I am far from thinking that a single unsuccessful experiment should be deemed conclusive against the prosecution of any business whatever—that would be folly. But, when made with as much care as we made ours, the statement of our miscarriage may contribute, at least, to prevent too sanguine anticipations of great profit from this source; especially when I add the following quotation from the *Farmer's Register* for August last. Mr. Ruffin there says:—"Although there have been sundry cases of success this year, in raising silk worms, it is nevertheless certain, that the far greater number of trials have resulted in general or entire failure."

I should have added, that, in our experiment, we employed more than double the labor any where reported

as sufficient by those who professed to know, and found it barely enough—that we occupied triple the prescribed time for killing the moths in the cocoons, either by steaming, or the sun, when the thermometer ranged, in the house, from eighty to eighty-eight—yet, many of the moths cut out afterwards—that with all the dying we could give the cocoons, their odour continued very offensive to the last: and though last not least, that the ants and the wasps—the rats and the mice, proved themselves to be enemies, in almost every stage of the business, against which it was extremely difficult to guard effectually.

I have again tried the sugar-beet; but shall not make much more than a half a crop. This failure has proceeded from two causes. A severe drought in September and October was one cause; and the almost entire destruction of the leaves in September, by some insect which I could not discover, was the other. They took, however, a second growth, which saved the roots from destruction. But if a late writer in the Albany Cultivator may be credited, this crop is worth little or nothing; for he asserts that he fed away last winter and spring, some fifty-odd ton to hogs and cattle, without perceiving any benefit, except some increase of milk in his cows. It is true, that there are, I believe, some hundreds of well-authenticated experiments, accompanied by results very minutely detailed, of most manifest benefits from the use of the sugar-beet, in feeding both cows and hogs; so that we may venture without at all impugning this gentleman's veracity—at least to pay very little regard to his solitary authority, until more gainsayers may join him. We may, I think, go a little farther, and suspect him of belonging to that class of farmers whose eyes can rarely see any thing which operates against their preconceived opinions.

With respect however, to root crops in general it is evident that none of us, especially in Virginia, have yet bestowed on them that attention which they well deserve. Still less have we ever made any such trials between the different kinds, as would enable us to determine certainly, which should be preferred. Hence, opinions vary almost beyond computation, and what is very remarkable, the two roots which most farming books pronounce to be the best, I mean carrots and parsnips, we very seldom cultivate at all, except for table use. Nothing but a long course of trials, often repeated, and accurately made, can ever settle this much mooted question; and such a course, I fear, that very few of us will ever take the trouble to pursue, however desirable it may be. But until we do, we surely ought to abstain, most carefully, from dogmatizing on the subject—not only because it will be discreditable to ourselves, but injurious to our cause.

Having finished my customary detail of experiments, I cannot conclude this—perhaps the last address I shall ever deliver to you, without a few remarks on our general interests as owners and cultivators of the soil. In regard to these, the history of agriculture in every civilized country on the face of the earth, will justify me in asserting that they have always flourished exactly in proportion as government has made them the special object of their care and attention; and on the other hand, that these interests—highly important as they unquestionably are, both to individual and national welfare, have as uniformly languished, wherever they have been disregarded and neglected, either by the Legislature or by the great body of the people themselves. You are well aware that scarcely a single law, directly in aid of our husbandry, has ever been passed by any Legislature of Virginia, although a very large majority of the body, in every instance, has consisted of planters and farmers. You are probably also aware, that, although various efforts have been made by large numbers of our brethren to obtain legislative aid, all of them have utterly failed, nay, that we have even been insulted for asking it, by being contemptuously told that—"Agriculture could take care of herself." Shall we then cease to seek such aid, although still impressed with the conviction, that it is essential to the good of our cause? I sincerely hope not, although I certainly will never again propose to ask it of those who have already, so often refused us. But thanks to our mixed government, we have a chance to procure from Congress, at least a portion of that help, which we have sought in vain, at the hands of men from whom we had a better right, not only to expect, but to claim it. Congress too, may easily aid us in a way, by which our State Legislature could not. And although the boon which I am about to propose, that we should unite in asking, be apparently very small, yet I verily believe, that if granted, it would render us considerable service. Moreover, I believe that

Congress would not hesitate to grant it, if the Agricultural Societies in general, of the United States, would unite in a similar petition to that in which I now invite you to concur. It contains nothing to alarm the scruples—even of the most conscientious Devotees of political abstractions in regard to the powers of Congress, and asks for nothing about which there can be the slightest doubt of their right to grant. In a word, it is merely a petition to reduce the postage on agricultural pamphlets and written communications to the editors of agricultural papers, to the same rates which are imposed on newspapers; although for my own part, if it sought the establishment of a Board of Agriculture for the United States, I, myself, should deem such a measure quite as constitutional as that which created a Navy Board; since the interests intended to be promoted thereby are not at all more important to the national welfare, than are the interests of Husbandry. "Pasturage and Tillage" have most happily been called—"the two breasts of the State," and there never was a figurative expression which affirmed a more literal or momentous truth, so far as concerns our worldly affairs. Permit me now to invite your attention to the petition which I have prepared for your consideration.

To the Congress of the United States.—The Petition of the Agricultural Society of Fredericksburg, in Virginia—respectfully sheweth:—

That your Petitioners being deeply interested in the Husbandry of the United States, but especially in that of Virginia, now apply to you, as their last hope, for a small portion of that legislative aid, which our brethren in this State have in vain sought to obtain from their own legislatures, by repeated, but fruitless attempts.

We are aware that many members of your Honorable Body, have conscientious scruples against Congress attempting to foster the great interests of Agriculture by any of those means which they deem the State Legislatures alone competent to apply. We therefore forbear to ask for them at your hands. But we confidently believe that there are certain other means which you may rightfully adopt, and which would greatly benefit our cause, without exciting in the minds—even of the most scrupulous, any just or reasonable objection. To give them efficacy would require no grant of Corporative privileges—no pecuniary appropriation—no premiums, nor bounties; in a word, nothing but what, in our opinion, would actually somewhat augment, rather than diminish national revenue, by cheapening the production, and thereby increasing the demand for an article, (we mean Agricultural Papers,) which already pays a tax to the Government. We would, therefore, most respectfully ask, that the postage on such papers, whatever may be the form in which they are printed, be reduced to the same rate as that charged upon common newspapers: and moreover, that written communications to their Editors, on any of the various branches of Husbandry, be subject to no higher postage. With these aids, Agricultural Papers might be published at such reduced prices as would greatly increase their circulation, and thereby much augment the amount of postage at present derived from them. Another advantage too, to individuals, without the slightest conceivable loss to the Public, would be, that the editors might again publish their papers in the pamphlet form, which almost all of them have abandoned on account of the additional postage, although every reader knows that it is infinitely more convenient than the form of newspapers. For this extra charge upon pamphlets, we cannot discern, even the shadow of a reason; unless indeed, it possibly could be one, to impose a general tax for the sole purpose of incommuning private individuals. But if we are right, the national Post-Office was originally established for the general benefit of the citizens of the United States, and not to raise any revenue more than was necessary to support itself. Any imposts therefore, beyond this—any that have the effect of creating needless obstructions to the diffusion of useful information through books, pamphlets, or papers of any kind, transmitted by our mails, to every part of our Union, deserve no better name than *taxes upon knowledge*, and consequently merit reprobation, rather than encouragement.

That the cause of American Husbandry would be greatly benefited by granting the prayer of our Petition, is a matter which we humbly think, is too obvious to require much further illustration; but so deeply are we interested in it, that we hope to be pardoned for a few additional remarks. If indeed, this great cause be really as important to our national prosperity, as all our Statesmen—at

least profess to believe it to be; if it be true, (and we deem it demonstrably so,) that the welfare of every other class in the community is absolutely dependant upon that of the Agricultural Class; then surely, the conclusion is irresistible, that the husbandry of the United States has claims to the attention and care of such a paternal Government, as ours professes to be, which cannot be rightfully neglected or disregarded. The little which we now ask in behalfs of that Husbandry, we conscientiously believe to be perfectly within the power of your honorable body to grant, and without the slightest injury, either to the Public, or to individuals—nay, to the manifest advantage of both. But a similar application to equalize the postage on agricultural pamphlets and newspapers—having been made to a former Congress without success, we deem it proper here to notice an objection which we understand was the cause of its failure, although we confess we should never have conjectured, that one so utterly untenable could have been made in such a body. Strange to say, (if we were rightly informed) this objection was that pamphlets are taken only by the rich, the poor being unable to afford any thing more costly than a newspaper. Supposing this to be true, although it certainly is not, for most agricultural papers are cheaper than the generality of newspapers, such reasoning is preposterous, to say the least of it; unless indeed, it could be proved, that a rich man's taking a pamphlet prevented a poor man's taking a newspaper. But the fact is, that the two classes are totally independent of each other, as regards the expense which either incurs in subscribing for periodicals of any kind. Moreover, it is perfectly obvious, that every reduction in the cost of such articles as are purchased chiefly by the rich, brings them still nearer to the price at which the poor can afford to buy them.—This we believe to be true of every case, and consequently must be so in regard to periodicals of every description. Lessen their cost and you multiply purchasers, lessen their cost and you increase revenue, if that be your object, for you bring the poor as well as the rich into market as buyers of an article that pays tax, the use of which would otherwise be confined to the latter.

If the rates of postage on our Periodicals were to be regulated by their general character and comparative utility, we cannot believe that there is a man in your honorable body, nor indeed, in our whole nation, who would not say, that a discrimination should be made in favor of Agricultural papers. For they unquestionably contribute largely to the general good, without any alloy of evil, whereas, at least a moiety, if not the majority of the Editors of our newspapers, spend much the larger portion of their time and labor to the deadly injury of all the best interests of our country, in exciting sectional jealousies among the several States of our Union, in aggravating their political animosities, and in the defamation of every character, both public and private, in the community, whose moral influence appears to them likely to thwart—in any degree, their own political party purposes. But we seek no legislative advantages even over such papers as we have described, all we ask is, *equality of taxation*. And this, we confidently trust, that your honorable body will be prepared to grant, us soon as you bestow on our petition that consideration to which we believe you will deem it justly entitled. All which is respectfully submitted.

And now, my good friends, before we part, suffer me to express to you my most earnest, heart-felt wish, that after our present work is over, we may all return to our respective homes with invigorated devotion to our great cause, and should Heaven permit us ever to meet again, that each may come prepared with increased zeal for its promotion, as the chief source of all our social and domestic comforts, the vital element, next to good morals, both of our individual and national Prosperity.

HORTICULTURAL MEMORANDA.

Fruit Department.—Winter is at last upon us, and has put a stop to nearly all the out-door operations of the gardener. Transplanting cannot now be effected, with any good result, and any thing by chance omitted, had now better remain until April. Too late planting is not attended with any benefit, and there is too much risk about it, to be much practised. If the gardener or cultivator has been attentive, nearly all necessary work will have been completed, and every thing will be in readiness for winter. It is better to finish all operations too soon, than to be too late.

Grape vines, in the green-house or grapey, will now

have ripened their wood, and will soon be in readiness for pruning, which should take place between the 15th and last of the month: let the work be well done, every cut neatly performed, and handsome, straight, firm wood left, cutting away that which is pithy and unripe. If cuttings are wanted, select out the very best, and throw the remainder away. Tie up the shoots, to prevent their being broken or injured.

Strawberry beds should be protected with a very slight covering of coarse manure, or leaves. Old beds will require scarcely any, but young plants should be covered a little deeper.

Raspberry vines should be covered, if not already done.

Fruit trees, particularly young ones, should have a little manure thrown round the stem, and on the surface of the soil, to prevent its continually freezing and thawing in the spring.

Grafts cut now, should be placed away in the cellar, with the lower ends in a box or pot of soil.

Flower Department.—Dahlias will probably have been taken up ere this, and properly put away in a suitable place. If they have not been, no time should be lost in doing so.

Tulip and hyacinth beds should have a covering of about four inches of leaves, or coarse manure, to prevent the frost from penetrating too deep.

Perennial plants, such as pinks, foxgloves, &c., should have a slight protection of leaves, &c.

Camellias will need good supplies of water while they are flowering. Every plant should be top-dressed, the leaves well washed, and the stems, if crooked, tied up to a neat stick. The seeds may be planted this month.

Ericas should be carefully watered.

Lechnatias will also require attention: see that they are not watered too freely, and let them be kept as near the glass as possible.

Geraniums should be placed in an airy situation, and be duly and regularly watered.

Chrysanthemums will now be done flowering, and the plants may be removed to the cellar.

Ranunculuses must have a good protection of leaves and a frame, to keep them well during winter.

Hyacinths, planted in pots in October, may be now brought into the green-house or parlor, and they will grow rapidly.

Amaryllises should be potted now.

Roses, Rhododendrons, and other half hardy plants may be protected in a frame.

Green-house plants of all kinds should be top-dressed and put in order: all straggling ones tied up to neat green sticks, and all decayed leaves picked off.—*Hor. Mag.*

THE POPULAR VOICE.

Names of States.	Popular vote for President.		Elect'l vote for Presid't		Elect'l vote for V. Pre'st.	
	Harrison	V. B.	Har.	V. B.	Tyler.	John- son.
Maine	46,612	46,202	10	—	10	—
N. Hampshire	25,438	51,919	—	7	—	7
Vermont	32,445	18,009	7	—	7	—
Massachusetts	72,874	51,944	14	—	14	—
Rhode Island	5,240	3,263	4	—	4	—
Connecticut	31,212	24,888	8	—	8	—
New York	225,812	212,519	42	—	42	—
New Jersey	33,351	31,034	8	—	8	—
Pennsylvania	144,018	143,675	30	—	30	—
Delaware	5,967	4,874	3	—	3	—
Maryland	33,529	28,754	10	—	10	—
Virginia	41,405	42,818	—	23	—	22*
North Carolina	46,376	33,782	15	—	15	—
South Carolina	(By Legislature.)	—	11	Taze well.	—	—
Georgia	40,349	31,989	11	—	11	—
Kentucky	58,489	32,616	15	—	15	—
Tennessee	59,054	47,482	15	—	15	—
Ohio	148,157	124,780	21	—	21	—
Louisiana	11,296	7,616	5	—	5	—
Indiana	65,302	51,604	9	—	9	—
Mississippi	19,518	16,995	4	—	4	—
Illinois	45,598	47,476	—	5	—	5
Alabama	28,471	33,991	—	7	—	7
Missouri	21,441	28,043	—	4	—	4
Arkansas	4,362	6,048	—	3	—	3
Michigan	22,911	21,166	3	—	3	—
	1,269,211	1,123,427	284	60	234	48

* The other vote for Vice President was given for Mr. Polk.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship *Sheridan* has arrived at New York.—The dates are from Paris of 11th, London and Liverpool 14th. The important matter in, is, that the King of the French is sustained in his pacific policy by the Chambers, while the operations against the Egyptian Mehemet seem every where successful—Acre, the last post, being on the point of surrendering.

At Beyrouth, tranquility was restored, and business measurably resumed.

No disturbances followed the progress or speech of the King of the French, on meeting the Chambers.

The news is decidedly in favor of continued peace. The Chamber of Deputies have elected all the Ministerial candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency by large majorities.

Liverpool, Nov. 13.—Cotton Market.—The demand for cotton continues only moderate, and the market, though without our being able to reduce our quotations, presents a languid appearance. Speculators have taken 750 bales of American, the remainder of the transactions are to the trade, who seem disinclined to purchase more than their immediate wants require. The public sale of Sea Island to-day [declared only on Tuesday last] went off on the whole as well as expected—the middle and common qualities selling at the current rates, by private contract, and the fine marks rather firm; 640 white were offered, and 260 bags sold at 144 to 184; and 80 stained ditto offered, 30 sold at 74 to 104. The import this week is 26,803 bags, and the sales are 21,840, viz. 480 Sea Island 134 a 25; 50 stained ditto 64 a 104; 4,500 Upland 5 3-8 a 64; 6,880 New Orleans 5 a 7 5-8; 5,550 Alabama, &c. 5 a 6 3-8, 470 Pernambuco 8 3 8 a 8 7-8; 280 Bahia, Maceio, 8 1 8 a 84; 550 Maranhão 7 a 84.

Havre, Nov. 7.—Dulness continues to reign throughout our market here. We have had no arrivals. Cotton has rather declined in price; 2,485 bales have been sold, enough to enable the manufacturers to keep going.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Cattle.—On Monday about 450 head of Beef cattle were offered at the drove yards, and about 300 sold at prices much the same as last week, viz. \$2.75 for ordinary to \$3.50 per 100 lbs. live weight for prime quality, or \$5.50 to \$6.50 net for ordinary to prime. The supply of Live Hogs has been pretty good and prices have ranged this week from \$5.50 to \$6.25 per 100 lbs. according to quality and quantity. We quote \$6 as about the market rate for good Hogs in large lots.

Cotton.—Sales of about 200 bales Georgia uplands at 11 1/2 cents; and North Carolina at 11 cents.

Cloverseed.—We quote, as in quality, at \$5 a \$5.25.

Molasses.—Wholesale offers to buy new crop New Orleans have been made at 30 cents, and refused.

Pork.—The supply this week has been very good, and prices are about the same as last week. Sales of some inferior parcels have been made at \$5. Other lots of better quality have been taken at \$5.25; and for strictly prime corn fed Pork suitable for family use \$5.50 to \$5.75 has been paid. We note a sale at the highest range this morning.

Sugars.—We note a sale of 50 boxes brown Havana at \$8. In Muscovadoes we hear of no transactions of moment.

Tobacco.—The stock of Maryland in the hands of agents is very low, and purchasers have but a limited assortment to choose from. There is a fair demand for the lower and middling qualities, from about \$6 and under. All of those descriptions that reach the market are readily taken. We continue former quotations, which are well supported, viz; inferior and common \$4 a \$5.50, middling to good \$5.50 \$7.50; good \$8 a \$8.50, and fine \$9 a \$13. The good qualities of Ground Leaf are in active demand and sell freely at \$7.50 a \$9, and for very clean lots \$10. Common and middling qualities are dull and sell slowly at \$5 a \$6.50. These prices show no variation from former rates. Ohio is quite neglected, holders not caring to sell at present. We continue former quotations, viz; inferior and common at \$4 a \$4.50; middling \$5; Good \$5.50 a \$6.50; fine red and wrapper \$8 a \$12; and prime yellow at \$7.50 a \$10. The inspections of the week comprise 351 hds. Maryland; 45 hds. Ohio; 6 hds. Virginia; and 1 hhd. Kentucky—total 403 hds.

Flour.—Sales of several hundred barrels of Howard street Flour of good common brands were made from stores on Saturday and to-day at \$4.624, which we quote as the current market rate at this time.—The article is not however in active demand at this price. The receipt price is \$4.30.

We quote City Mills Flour at \$4.75—the price at which the last sales were made. Sales of Susquehanna at \$4.75.

Grain.—On Saturday a parcel of Pennsylvania red Wheat was sold at 95 cents. The supplies by the Tide Water Canal have ceased for this season; and those which usually reach the market by water, from various points on the tributaries of the Chesapeake, may also be considered at an end—the vessels generally having laid up for the winter. Parcels, if here, would command the rates heretofore prevalent.

On Saturday sales of new white Md. Corn were made at 47 cents, and of new yellow at 48 cents. To-day sales of new white have been made at 48 cents, and of new yellow at 50 cents. Old white or yellow is worth about 50 cents.

We quote Md. Oats at 33a35 cents. Cloverseed is scarce, and worth \$5 a \$5.25.

Provisions.—In barrel provisions a few retail sales only are making, and at the same prices as last week which we continue to quote, viz. New Mess Pork at \$17; Prime at \$14.25a4.50; Mess Beef at \$13; No. 1 at \$11 and Prime at \$9. In Bacon there have been no transactions as far as we are advised, and prices are unsteady. Some holders are asking 11 cents for Prime New Hams, while others are offering to sell at a less price. The nominal price of Sides is 94 a 104 cents. There is an excellent stock of new Baltimore cured Bacon now in market, and the quality of the article is fully equal to any that has ever been offered here. We note a sale of No. 1 Baltimore Lard to-day at 101 cts 90 days. The stock of all descriptions of Butter is good, and sales continue to be made from stores at last week's rates which we continue to quote viz. Glades No. 1 18 to 21 cents; choice No. 2 at 16 to 18 cents common No. 2 at 14 to 15 cts; and No. 3 at 8 to 12 cents, all according to quality. Western sells at 7 to 104 cents, according to quality and condition. The principal sales of this description are at 7 to 9 cents.

Pork at the West.—It is supposed that the market price for Pork in Ohio and Indiana will rule at about \$4; such were the last indications at Cincinnati and Madison. The market which opened at about \$4.75, has been gradually declining until it has got down to \$4.25 a \$4, per 100 lbs. Last season the ruling prices were \$3.50 to \$4. It will be well to observe, that there are large stocks of old barrelled Pork and Bacon in market at this time, both at the South and the East, and holders are pushing them off whenever they can meet with a purchaser. New Pork, or dressed Hogs, as brought to the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets at this time, are afforded in either at about \$5 a \$5.50, which is \$1.25 to \$1.50 below the price of the corresponding season of last year.—*Lyford's Price Current.*

At the BOSTON CATTLE MARKET, on Monday, there were 780 beefs, 240 stores, 2200 sheep, and 390 swine. For beef cattle the prices obtained last week hardly sustained; first quality \$5.20, second quality \$4.50a4.75, third quality \$3a3.75. Stores—yearlings \$5a8.50, two years old \$11a18; three years old \$21a27. Sheep—Sales quick—sales at \$1.42.

At Lynchburg, on the 20th the extremes of passed tobacco were \$6a9; flour \$3a15; wheat 80a90c; old corn, per bbl. \$24; new \$2.

New York, Dec. 19.—The sales of Cotton for the week are 2400 bales, Upland at 9a10c; N. Orleans and Mobile at 9a11a4c lb. Stock small. Sales therefore small and prices firm.—But little is doing in dyewoods. Northern corn is scarce; 6500 bu. Southern new sold at 52c. wt. There is little inquiry for Hemp, sales of 150 bales Manilla at \$150 a 152 60, 6 mos. There have been no further receipts of new crop Molasses. Sales of 1500 bales North County Turpentine, at \$2.874, and 1600 Wilmington at \$3, both cash; fair demand at former prices. About 100 tierces Rice have sold, in parcels, at \$5.37a5.62s. The stock of Muscovado Sugar is light, there is no old New Orleans in market, and but little new. No important sales of Tobacco.

At New Orleans, on the 9th inst. the quotations of Cotton were as follows:—Liverpool Classifications.—Ordinary, new 71a8c; Middling, 84a8s; Middling Fair, a9; Fully Middling Fair, a9; Fair, a9s; Fully Fair, 10a10s; Good Fair, 11a11s; Good and Fine, 12a12s; Fancy Crops, a13; Average Lisis, 84a9. Flour quiet and dull at 41a4 5-8; Louisiana sugar, 5a5c for fine.

At Richmond, on Friday, very little doing in Tobacco in the inspections; supplies of new in loose parcels average 20 a 30,000 lbs. daily—prices for such range from \$3a57. The receipts of flour increase—market dull; nominal value \$4.874 a \$5. Wheat—Supplies limited—prices range from 60 to 115 cents. Corn—40 to 50 cents per bushel and dull. Oats—30 cents per bushel. Cattle.—We have a fair supply of Beef, though the market is by no means glutted. Sales on the hoof range from \$5 to \$6.50. Pork.—This important article to all families is scarce, and the supply is much less than it has been for several years. Fewer hogs have arrived from Kentucky this season than ever before. An increase of stock has been received of Virginia and North Carolina raising, or the market would be comparatively bare. Wholesale price \$6, retail \$7.

Philadelphia, Dec. 19.—Holders of Flour and Meal firm, and the stock of Flour light. Sales for export of upwards of 4000 bbls. at \$4.75, and superior brands at \$4.874. 2000 bbls. Brandywine at \$5.12s. Sales of 6000 bushels Southern Wheat at 90a94c for fair quality. A lot of prime Rye, via Tide Water Canal, at \$1.02 per bushel. No sales Rye. Sales of Corn, new Southern yellow, to the extent of 10,000 bu. at 44c to 46c, afloat, and one lot at 47; sales of white at 43c. To-day higher prices are demanded. Sales of Southern Oats at 26a27c, chiefly at 27c. Holders demand an advance for hhd. Sugars, in consequence of the recent advices from New Orleans, of the destruction of the cane by a severe frost. Sales of 200 boxes common Cuba brown at 7c per lb, 6 mos. Tobacco, there being very little Kentucky in first hands, sales are confined to small lots from dealers at full prices. 65 bales St. Jago at 22s; 40 Xibara at 19c per lb; 40 hhd. Virginia at 7c. Moderate sales of Wool continue to be made by the dealers to manufacturers, at previous prices for foreign and domestic. The supplies of Cattle have been barely equal to the demand, and the advance noticed last week is fully maintained. At market, 550 head Beef Cattle, which sold at \$6a7s.

* The other vote for Vice President was given for Mr. Polk.

AGENCY FOR THE PURCHASE OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

The subscriber renounces, respectfully, the offer of his agency to purchase domestic animals, cattle, sheep and hogs of blood the most improved and approved. At the same time he deems it proper to advertise those who may be disposed to avail of his services in this way, that, what they procure, they may expect to be of the purest blood, of whatever breed they may designate. When the order is for cattle, or sheep, the purchaser must make his own selection, because they are more costly, and their characteristics so well defined, that he who wishes to buy, can easily determine which of the races are best adapted to his circumstances and objects.—When hogs are wanted, it may be better to leave the agent at liberty to choose, under any general instructions that may be given; but in no case will the order be executed, where there is the least ground to doubt the genuineness of the blood of the animal.—It must be, not only sans faute, but like Caesar's wife, above suspicion. With this caution, his friends will not, and let him add, respectfully, need not expect him to buy cheap animals, because they are cheap!—for such are generally, like Peter Pindar's razors—made for sale!—When offered, as we sometimes see them, at a low figure, our impulse is always to say—caveat emptor! In a word, our offer is to those only who desire to have the purest and the best of their kind at all events, and then as low as such can be had. Address, post paid, de 23 J. S. SKINNER, Baltimore.

BERKSHIRE AND IMPROVED ULSTER PIGS.

The subscriber will receive orders for his spring litters of pure Berkshire Pigs, bred from the stock of Mr. C. N. Bement, and Mr. John Lossing, of Albany, N. Y. and importations from England. Also for improved Ulster Pigs, bred from the celebrated stock of Mr. Murdock, of Ireland. Also for crosses of Berkshire and Ulster, and the black and white Berkshires. Address

JOHN P. E. STANLEY, Baltimore, Md.

On hand, ready for delivery, a few pairs of Berkshires, black or white—price \$20 to \$25, according to age. dc 23.

FOR SALE,

A red and white Cow, a good, fair milker, and gentle, with a half Ayrshire calf at her side, two weeks old—the owner having more than he wishes to keep through the winter, will sell them for \$35. Apply at this office. dc 23.

CHOICE IMPORTED STOCK FOR SALE.

The subscriber having determined to withdraw from farming, offers for sale his entire stock of valuable animals of different improved breeds, viz:

DURHAM CATTLE (4 head) of the finest class, and purest pedigree.—Cow, Bull and 2 Heifers, viz.

The imported Short-horned Cow MISTLETOE, sent out by Mr. Whitaker: a beautiful strawberry roan, of large size and fine points. Got by Edwin, see Herd Book, No. 1957. Dam Mulberry (herd book, vol. 3, page 523); she by Isaac, 1129, grand dam by Whitworth, 1584; gr. g. d. by White Comet, 1582, a son of Mr. Collings' celebrated Comet, who was sold for 1000 guineas. Mulberry has the advantage, possessed by but few cows in this country, of standing in the Herd Book in her own name, (vol. 3, page 523.) She was calved 23rd December, 1835, and is now in her prime, 5 years old, and is in calf by the imported bull Llewellyn.

NORTH POINT—a deep red, calved Sept. 12, 1839, dam Mr. Whitaker's "Estelle," sent out to this country in the summer of 1839, sire Sir Thomas Fairfax, the bull from whom Mr. Whitaker was then breeding. Estelle was by Colossus, 1847, her dam Empress (see Herd Book, vol. 3, p. 372) by Imperial, 2151, gr. dam by Favourite, 1030, gr. gr. d. by Lord Grantham's Snow Ball, 2648, &c. &c. &c.

NORMA—a strawberry roan heifer calf, calved June 18, 1840, dam Mistletoe, (above described,) sire the bull "Sir Robert," sent out by Mr. Whitaker, and sold to R. E. Lee, Esq. of Virginia for \$700. Sir Robert is by Clarion, dam Bellflower by Sultan, 1485, grand dam Rolla, by North Star, 458, own brother to Comet, (Mr. Collings' 1000 guinea bull.) Clarion was connected directly by his sire Young Sea Gull, with the North Star strain, and by his dam Clorinda with that of Comet.

PICKWICK—a beautiful young Bull of a fine mottled red and white, bred by Mr. Shepherd, of Jefferson co. Va. calved Feb. 3d, 1839, and now 22 months old. His sire is the imported bull Dr. Berry, bred by the Rev. Henry Berry, and purchased at his sale. Dam the imported cow Daisy, by Gainford, 2044, he by Thorp, 2757, grand dam Caroline, by Young Rockingham. Dr. Berry is by Martin, 2279, and he by Belzoni, 1709, out of Rosanna by North Star, 459. His dam Minikin by Wharfside, 1578, grand dam Minna by Nestor, 452, gr. g. d. Minerva by Harold, 291, gr. gr. g. d. Mary by Meteor, 432, gr. gr. g. dam Magdalena, bred by Mr. Colling, by Comet, 155.

AYRSHIRE DAIRY CATTLE.—3 young Cows and a Bull, imported under very favorable circumstances from Scotland.—Two Bull Calves, out of the above, calved soon after their arrival—and several one-half Ayrshire Heifers.

Several fine country Cows, in calf to the Ayrshire Bull.—A flock of selected Ewes, in lamb to an imported Leicester Ram (cost 20 guineas.) Several half Leicester Ewes and Lambs, and a stock of farm Horses, implements, &c.

For further information, apply on the premises, 4½ miles on the Falls Turnpike road—or by letter (post paid) to SAML. SANDS, American Farmer office.

OAKLAND, BALTIMORE Co. Dec. 2, 1840.

DURHAM CALVES.

Farmers, and others, wishing to procure the above valuable breed of cattle, at moderate prices, can be supplied at all seasons of the year, with calves of mixed blood, from dams that are good milkers, by applying any day, Sundays excepted, at

Chesnut Hill Farm,

three miles from the city, on the York Turnpike Road, and near the first toll-gates PETER BLATCHLEY, Manager.

For sale, as above, a pair of sound, well broke and handsome CARRIAGE HORSES, and a pair of first rate WORK HORSES. April 29, 1840—1 y.

SALE OF VAUABLE STOCK, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, CROP OF CORN, HAY, &c. &c.

The subscriber will offer at public sale at OAKLAND FARM, 4½ miles on the Falls turnpike road, on MONDAY, the 23rd of December, (or, in case of rain, on WEDNESDAY the 30th, positively,) the STOCK, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, CROPS, &c. of said farm, consisting in part of

Four horse WAGON and body, new Hay Carriage, &c. &c. Market WAGON—two good CARTS—CORN SHELLER! HORSE POWER and THRESHER (single horse), CORN CRUSHER, MILL, &c. &c.

New double HORSE ROLLER—Eastman's patent STRAW CUTTER—Wheat Fan—Revolving Horse Rake;

A variety of large and light PLOUGHES, HARROWS, CULTIVATORS, and smaller farming implements of all kinds; HARNESS of every description;

Five FARM HORSES;

One pair light CARRIAGE HORSES, perfectly sound and gentle, and accustomed to light farm work;

Several half Ayrshire HEIFERS and CALVES;

Several good COWS;

Several half Leicester EWES and SPRING LAMBS;

A flock of about 50 SELECTED EWES—25 of them in lamb to an imported Leicester Buck. (cost 20 guineas.)

One pure blooded CHINESE SOW, stunted to a pure Berkshire Boar.

About one thousand bushels CORN, in the ear;

A quantity of HAY and STRAW, CORN-FODDER;

TURNIPS (secured for winter.) ROHAN and MERCER POTATOES, &c. &c.

Also, a comfortable square built, light CARRIAGE, but little used, with standing top, steps to let down, &c. with shafts and pole or one or two horses; will carry six comfortably, all under cover. Harness to ditto.

The articles will be arranged for examination on Friday and Saturday preceding the the sale.

OAKLAND, Dec. 16, 1840. P. R. HOFFMAN.

AN IMPORTED SPANISH JACK FOR SALE.

This jack was imported from the Island of Minorca, in the U. S. ship Constitution, in 1838; he is between 14½ and 15 hands high, is a dark brown, almost black; he is at present in Fairfax county, Va. but could be brought to this county in a few days, should purchaser offer. Those of the same importation which have been sold brought \$1500. Any gentleman wanting an animal of this description may not for years have an opportunity of securing one superior to that now offered. The owner will sell him at his fair value, but his object in parting with him is not such as to induce him to sacrifice him. Offers addressed (post paid) to the undersigned will meet prompt attention. SAMUEL SANDS, American Farmer Office.

For 10 Berkshire Boars, full bred, 2 to 3 months old, for sale at \$10 each—Also,

Grade Pigs, viz. 3-4 Berkshire 1-4 Neapolitan—3-4 Berkshire 1-4 China, all very fine—\$10 per pair.

Also, TUSCARORAS, a cross of the Berkshire on the China, at \$10 a pair. Apply to d 2 S. SANDS, Farmer Office.

LIME—LIME.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street, Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

They invite the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N.B. Wood received in payment at market price.

ap 22. 3m

E. J. COOPER & Co.

JOHN T. DURDING, Agricultural Implement Manufacturer, Grant and Ellicott street, near Pratt st. in the rear of Messrs. Dinsmore & Kyle's, Baltimore,

Anxious to render satisfaction to his friends and the public, has prepared a stock of implements in his line, manufactured by experienced workmen, with materials selected with care; among them, Rice's Improved Wheat Fan, said to be the best in use, and highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills,

Straw Cutters, from \$5 to 20

Corn Shellers, hand or horse power, 13 to 25

Threshing Machines with horse powers, warranted, and well attended in putting up,

Corn and Cob Mills, new pattern.

The Wiley Plough, Beach's do, Chenoweth's do, New York do, self sharpening do, hill-side do of 2 sizes, left hand Ploughs of various sizes, Harrows, hinge or plain; Cultivators, expanding or plain, 4 sizes; Wheat Cradles, Grass Scythes hung, &c.

Castings for machinery or ploughs, wholesale or retail; Hanes' Singletrees, and a general assortment of Tools for farm or garden purposes, all of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms to suit purchasers.

HUSSEY'S CORN SHELLER AND HUSKER.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is now engaged in manufacturing these celebrated machines; they are now so well known that it is not deemed necessary here to enlarge on their merits further than to say, that the ordinary work is 40 bushels of shelled corn per hour, from corn in the husk, and one hundred bushels per hour when it is previously husked. Abundant testimony to the truth of this can be given if required, as well could be made to do double this amount of work, but it would be necessarily expensive and unwieldy, besides, experience has often shown that a machine of any kind may be rendered comparatively valueless by any attempt to make it do too much, this therefore, is not intended to put the corn in the bag, but to be exactly what the farmer requires at the low price of 35 dollars.

The subscriber also informs the public, that he continues to manufacture Ploughs of every variety, and more particularly his patent self sharpening plough, which is in many places taking the place of ploughs of every other kind. He also manufactures Martineau's Iron Horse Power, which for beauty, compactness and durability, has never been surpassed. The subscriber being the proprietor of the patent right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia, these horse powers cannot be legally sold by any other person within the said district.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment.

R. B. CHENOWETH, corner of Front & Ploughman st. near Baltimore st. Bridge, No. 30, Pratt street. Baltimore, Jan. 22, 1840. l v

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber having given his attention to the improvement of farming implements for the last year, flatters himself that he has been successful in improving the following articles:

A machine for planting cotton, corn, beets, ruta-baga, carrots, turnips, onions, and all kinds of garden seeds. He is so well satisfied with the operation of this machine, and the flattering prospects of a large sale, that he has made arrangements to have 30 machines built per week. The testimonials of gentlemen that have examined and witnessed the operation, will clearly show to the farmer that it is no humbug. The price of this machine will be \$25. The money will be refunded to the purchaser if the machine does not give satisfaction.

A machine for husking, shelling, separating, winnowing and putting in the bag, corn, or any kind of grain. It will husk, shell, clean, and put in the bag, 600 bushels of corn per day, or 2000 bushels after the husk is taken off. The same machine will, by shifting cylinders, thresh 200 bushels of wheat, and put it in the bag perfectly clean. This machine will cost about \$200. It occupies less room than the common threshing machine, and requires about two third the speed—and not more than 4 horses to drive it. The husking and shelling part of this machine is the same as Mr. Obed Hussey's, except that the cylinder is one solid piece of cast iron, instead of several pieces bolted and hooped together. The other points are a new arrangement, for which the subscriber is about to take a patent. Certificates that the machine will perform what is above stated, can be produced from gentlemen that have seen the machine in operation at the south.

The attention of the public is again called to the Ditching Machine, which has been now in successful operation more than one year, and that more than 20 miles of ditch has been cut with one machine the last season, by one man and one horse.

A horse power made more on the original plan of the stationary power, which is admitted by farmers and mechanics to be the best as there is less friction, and of course more power. The only difference is that the machine is made so as to be portable, by being easily taken apart, and carried from place to place; by taking out a few bolts, it is moved easier than the common machine: the first driving wheel is 10 feet in diameter, working in to the pinion 14 inches in diameter; on the same shaft of this pinion is a bevel wheel 2½ feet in diameter, working in pinion 8 in. in diameter; on this shaft is a cone of pulleys of different sizes, so as to give different speeds required. We can have 1200 revolutions per minute of a 5 inch pulley, or reduce the speed to 19 turns per minute. It is of sufficient strength for 6 or 8 horses. The castings of this machine will weigh about 850 pounds; the price will be \$130—one for 2 or 4 horses will cost about 75 to \$100, built on the same plan.

A machine for morticing posts and sharpening rails for fence, and also for sawing wood in the woods, and planing any kind of scantling or boards, can be seen at my shop in Lexington, near Liberty-street, over Mr. Joseph Thomas' Turning shop—This machine will be made to order, and will cost \$150.

A machine for boring holes in the ground for posts, improved lately, and warranted to be a good article—Price \$5.

Also machines for mechanics, Morticing and Planing machines; Tenning do; Gear Drill Stocks, Ratchet Drills, Screw Setters, Turning Lathes and Circular Saw Arbors, and benches for tenoning the same, of various kinds, and for various uses; Cutting and cleaning chisels for morticing machines.

The subscriber tender his thanks to the farmers and mechanics of Baltimore and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by strict attention to his business, to receive from the liberal and enterprising mechanics and farmers, (whose motto is to keep up with the times,) an equal share of their patronage.

Enquire of Edwards & Cobb, No. 7, N. Charles st. et, Baltimore, or of the subscriber, over Mr. Joseph Thomas' Turning shop No. 29, Lexington, near Liberty-street. G. PAGE

FULL BLOODED AYRSHIRE BULL CALVES,

Out of imported stock, from 8 to 16 months old, probably equal to any of the same breed in the U. S. for sale at \$100 to 125. Apply to

above Charles st. S. SANDS, American Farmer Office,

as 9. J. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street.

above Charles st.